

A4.13:336

S. R. A.—B. A. I. 336.

Issued May 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

APRIL 1935

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the Bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each or 25 cents a year (foreign, 45 cents). A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the Bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CONTENTS

	Page
Changes in directory.....	33
Notices regarding meat inspection.....	33
Foreign meat-inspection officials.....	34
Recent regulations and instructions concerning export meat.....	34
Additional instructions governing the issuance of export stamps and certificates.....	36
Special requirements of foreign countries.....	36
Animals slaughtered under Federal meat inspection, March 1935.....	38
Imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products, March 1935.....	38
Summary of tuberculosis-eradication work in cooperation with States, March 1935.....	39
Summary of Bang's disease work in cooperation with States, March 1935.....	40
Biological products prepared under licenses, March 1935.....	41
Inspections and tests in the preparation of biological products under licenses, March 1935.....	42
Licenses issued for biological products, March 1935.....	42
Licenses terminated, March 1935.....	42
Results of prosecutions for violations of laws.....	42
Proceedings under the Packers and Stockyards Act.....	42
Use of Government-owned automobiles.....	43
Reporting arrival or nonarrival of employees at stations.....	43
Borrowing money from persons connected with official establishments.....	44
Notice concerning use of electric lights.....	44
New publications of the Bureau.....	44
Organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry.....	44

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

Meat Inspection Granted

- *141 A. J. Case Co., 35 Muirhead Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
- *205 Emge & Sons, Fort Branch, Ind.
- *353 Ben H. Rosenthal & Co., 1505-1525 East Eighth Street, mail P. O. box 5252, Dallas, Tex., and Rosenthal Packing Co. and Thieme's Chili Sausage Factory, Inc.
- *628 Lackawanna Packing Co., South Kortright, N. Y.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn

- 2-L Armour & Co., 7-9 Manhattan Market, New York, N. Y.
- 322 Mandarin Food Products, Inc., 750-752 Ceres Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 419-P The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Hubbard Road and Albert Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
From Subsidiary: Begley Food Products Co., and American Provisions Export Co., under establishment 250, Hygrade Food Products Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Inspection Extended

- 250 Hygrade Food Products Corporation, Detroit, Mich., to include A. Fink & Sons Co., Inc., A. Fink & Sons Co., and Dunlevy-Franklin Corporation.

[†] No sealed cars.
* Conducts slaughtering.

Change in Name of Official Establishment

442 Corte & Co., Inc., 414 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., instead of M. C. Provision Co.

Change of Location of Official Establishment

432 Colonial Provision Co., Inc., 12-16 Ferry Street, Boston, Mass., instead of 29-39 John Street.

Change of Official in Charge

Dr. A. J. Wahn succeeds Dr. Abraham Packer as inspector in charge at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Change of Address of Official in Charge

Dr. S. G. Fortune, 502 New Post Office Building, Columbus, Ohio, instead of 44 Federal Building.

Dr. W. J. Fretz, 1047 United States Post Office, St. Paul, Minn., instead of 1028 United States Post Office.

Dr. L. E. Swanson, 505 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, instead of 423 Federal Building.

New Stations

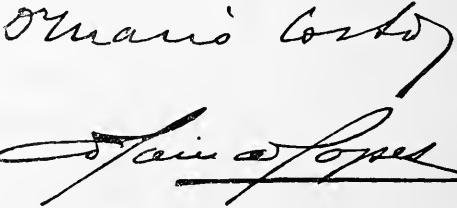
Fort Branch, Ind., meat inspection, Dr. M. R. Jollie, care Emge & Sons, in charge.

South Kortright, N. Y., meat inspection, Dr. Abraham Packer, care Lackawanna Packing Co., in charge.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION

FOREIGN MEAT-INSPECTION OFFICIALS

Names and specimen signatures of foreign officials who have been authorized by their national government to sign and issue foreign meat-inspection certificates for meat and meat food products exported to the United States.

Country and name	Signature
Brazil Dr. Mario Costa-----	
Dr. Augusto de Oliveira Lopes-----	

RECENT REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING EXPORT MEAT

All additions to and modifications of regulation 24, B. A. I. Order 211 (revised), and special requirements of foreign countries now in effect, which have been published in Service and Regulatory Announcements since November 1, 1922, together with previous instructions governing the issuance of export stamps and certificates and the handling of meat packed in preservatives, are summarized as follows:

Regular Export Meat-Inspection Stamps

A numbered meat-inspection stamp shall be affixed to each tank car of lard or similar edible product, and to both doors of railroad cars containing loose meat shipped direct to Canada, Cuba, or Mexico.

Modified Export Meat-Inspection Stamps

A numbered modified meat-inspection stamp containing the special certification required by the British authorities shall be affixed to each outside container of all fresh meat and organs exported to Great Britain.

Export Meat-Inspection Certificates

Regular export certificates shall be issued for meat and products destined to Algeria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, and Salvador.

Regular export certificates shall be issued in quadruplicate for meat and products destined to Canada and the Dominican Republic.

Regular export certificates shall be issued for fresh pork cuts not smaller than a quarter of a carcass destined to The Netherlands, with the following additional certification written and signed by the inspector in charge on the reverse side of the certificate:

"The fresh pork described on the reverse side of this certificate was refrigerated continuously for not less than 3 weeks at a temperature not higher than 15° C. below freezing."

Regular export certificates shall be issued for refined pure lard destined to Latvia, showing the description of the product as "Refined pure lard."

Export certificates for meat and products destined to the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Italy, Norway, Poland, and Salvador shall be visaed by the consul of the country of destination at the place of origin or the first port.

Export certificates for meat and products destined to Mexico are not required.

Oleo oil destined to Italy is required to contain exactly 5 percent of sesame oil, and the export certificate accompanying the product shall show in the margin: "Oleo oil to which exactly 5 percent of sesame oil has been added."

Special Export Meat-Inspection Certificates

M. I. form 167 shall be issued for meat and products destined to France, Algeria, Poland, and Belgium in addition to the regular export meat-inspection certificate.

M. I. form 169 shall be issued for meat and products destined to The Netherlands, in addition to the regular export meat-inspection certificate.

M. I. form 169 shall be issued for shipments of horse meat and horse-meat products destined to The Netherlands, in addition to the regular horse-meat certificate.

M. I. forms 167 and 169 must bear the official seal of the Bureau inspector in charge who issues the certificates.

M. I. form 121-E shall be issued for lard destined to Colombia, South America.

Supplemental Export Meat-Inspection Certificate

A special certificate on a Bureau letterhead shall be issued for lard destined to Ecuador, showing the description and marks as well as the serial number of the regular export meat-inspection certificate issued for the product and the statement that the lard contains "No added stearine" or "Less than 12 percent of added stearine" as the case may be.

Export Animal Casings Certificates

M. I. form 122-E shall be issued for animal casings destined to Australia, Austria, Canada, Danzig, The Netherlands, New Zealand, and Poland.

M. I. form 122-E for hog casings destined to The Netherlands shall bear on the reverse side the following statement signed by inspectors in charge:

"The hog casings described on the reverse side of this certificate were refrigerated continuously for not less than 3 weeks at a temperature not higher than 15° C. below freezing."

M. I. form 122-E shall be issued for animal casings destined to the Union of South Africa which have been in salt continuously for 6 weeks, with the following words added to the last sentence of the certification:

"and have been in salt 6 weeks prior to shipment."

The blue animal-casings certificate may be issued for animal casings destined to countries other than Australia, Austria, Canada, Danzig, and The Netherlands upon request of exporters.

M. I. form 167 shall be issued for animal casings destined to France, Algeria, Poland, and Belgium.

M. I. form 169 shall be issued for animal casings destined to The Netherlands.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF EXPORT STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES

All certificates shall show under "Description and marks" the true name of products, the number and kind of packages, the weights of the products, the stamp numbers, and the shipping marks.

Certificates and stamps may be issued by inspectors in charge, upon request, for export consignments of meats and products of official establishments not under their supervision, provided the consignments are first identified as having been "U. S. inspected and passed" and are found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

Duplicate certificates may be issued by inspectors in charge for good and sufficient reasons. When duplicate certificates are issued the original certificate should be attached to the report to the Washington office, if possible, and in case the original certificates cannot be obtained, full explanation should be made on the report of the reason for the issuance of the duplicates.

All export certificates and, so far as possible, stamps shall be used and reported serially.

At stations where but few certificates are issued the triplicates should be forwarded to Washington with the report covering their issue. Where the number is large the triplicates should be promptly forwarded at the close of the month.

No erasures or alterations shall be made on a certificate. All certificates rendered useless through clerical error or otherwise, and all certificates canceled, for whatever cause, shall be returned to the Washington office with full explanation.

All export certificates shall be so executed that the data entered thereon will appear in the proper spaces on each copy of the certificate.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Canada

The uteri, vulvae, black gut, spleens, prepuces, udders, and testicles are prohibited in food articles for Canada.

Crowns shall be removed from hog bungs used as containers of sausage for Canada.

The importation, or introduction, into Canada, either direct or via other countries, of meats and meat byproducts other than cooked canned meats and cooked canned meat byproducts, from all countries in which foot-and-mouth disease has been known to exist during the 12 months immediately preceding, is prohibited.

Foreign meat and meat food products originating in countries other than Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United States are not admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and notwithstanding the fact that meat and meat food products are admitted into the United States from countries other than those above enumerated such meat and meat food products from such other countries are not acceptable in Canada even though accompanied by export certificates issued in the United States.

Animal casings for Canada shall be marked with the name of the product such as "Green hog casings", "Finished beef bungs", etc., and a shipping mark in diamond form inclosing the initial or initials of the exporter.

France

Pork livers which have not been refrigerated at a temperature of 15° C. below zero for 20 days are eligible for importation into France only when destined to paté de foie gras factories.

Germany

The use of benzoic acid and its salts (benzoate of soda) is prohibited in meat and products, except margarine, destined to Germany.

Great Britain

Only edible organs which upon visual examination are found without blemish are permitted exportation to Great Britain.

The use of borax on meat shipped from the United States for consumption in England, Wales, and Scotland is prohibited. However, preservative certificates may be issued at exporter's risk for meat packed in borax which is shipped to England, Wales, and Scotland provided that for each consignment the exporter shows on his application (M. I. form 116-A) that the meat is intended for reexport from England, Wales, and Scotland, in accordance with the British regulations.

Only fresh meat and organs from carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats which together with the viscera are "free from disease and free from tuberculosis in any degree" and are in containers bearing modified meat-inspection stamps are eligible for importation into Great Britain.

The lymphatic glands and/or serous membranes are required to be in close anatomical relationship to fresh meat cuts imported into England and Wales, a list of which is published in Service and Regulatory Announcements of December 1933.

Bacon and hams imported into Great Britain are required to bear an indication of the country of origin under the Merchandise Marks Act of that country.

Switzerland

Sausage prepared from frozen meat is ineligible for importation into Switzerland.

Meat Packed in Borax

Containers of meat packed in borax shall be conspicuously stenciled at the time of packing, in letters and figures not less than 1 inch in height, with a statement showing that the product is for export, packed in preservatives, and giving the establishment number, in the following form:

FOR EXPORT

Packed in Preservatives or Borax

Est. -----

Preservative meat-inspection stamps shall be affixed and certificates issued only when the meat is about to be forwarded for immediate export.

Such meats shall be prepared and packed in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from the compartments in which any meat or product is prepared or packed for domestic use of consumption, or they may be packed in the regular packing room provided no other meat or product is allowed in the packing room during the time of such packing. In the latter case, after the packing is completed the packing room shall be thoroughly cleansed of the preservative before the packing of other articles therein is resumed.

When meats treated with borax are stored pending exportation they shall be held under Bureau lock in a separate room, or in a substantially separated compartment, containing no other meat or meat food product.

Permission must be obtained from the Washington office before meats packed in borax are shipped from one official establishment to another or to an unofficial establishment for storage. After such permission has been granted the following instructions shall apply to shipments of this kind destined to official as well as unofficial establishments:

Government seals shall be applied to the cars in which such meats are shipped and an M. I. form 109-F issued for each shipment showing the contents to be packed in borax. The inspector in charge at destination should make arrangements whereby he will be notified of the arrival of such shipments, in order that a Bureau employee may be detailed to break the Government seals and supervise the removal of the product to the establishment, where it shall be stored under Bureau lock in a separate room, or in a substantially separated compartment, containing no other meat or meat product, until such time as the meat is to be forwarded for immediate export, when a reinspection should be made and if the product is sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food the necessary export preservative stamps and certificates should be issued. However, in the case of product that is to be stored in a freezer it may be reinspected at the time it enters the establishment to avoid the necessity of defrosting the meat for reinspection at the time of export.

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION,
MARCH 1935¹**

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Goats	Swine
Baltimore.....	10,497	(2)	(2)	-----	33,654
Buffalo.....	6,547	4,066	4,858	-----	29,468
Chicago.....	114,834	39,035	281,272	-----	279,897
Cincinnati.....	12,260	8,294	3,127	-----	39,516
Cleveland.....	5,876	(2)	(2)	-----	22,940
Denver.....	8,336	3,405	(2)	-----	19,793
Detroit.....	7,254	6,136	8,977	-----	36,774
Fort Worth.....	18,211	17,755	19,916	-----	43,055
Kansas City.....	43,834	27,980	106,391	-----	103,839
Milwaukee.....	19,799	55,472	(2)	-----	51,072
National Stock Yards.....	36,860	30,034	47,614	-----	161,019
New York.....	25,430	52,493	199,118	-----	(2)
Omaha.....	52,105	8,151	113,671	-----	70,027
Philadelphia.....	6,688	9,029	11,846	-----	49,086
Sioux City.....	28,468	4,213	87,709	-----	44,403
South St. Paul.....	49,871	48,536	40,238	-----	73,990
All other stations.....	243,926	158,203	449,366	472	1,099,793
Total:					
March 1935.....	690,796	472,802	1,374,103	472	2,158,326
March 1934.....	771,244	534,179	1,242,450	1,660	3,039,024
9 months ended—					
March 1935.....	10,709,634	5,592,328	13,698,044	95,986	27,944,584
March 1934.....	7,107,727	3,945,982	12,762,346	5,764	34,380,724
New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark ²	34,531	69,154	238,077	-----	142,837

¹ Horses slaughtered:

March 1935.....	-----	1,169
March 1934.....	-----	1,084
9 months ended—		
March 1935.....	-----	15,333
March 1934.....	-----	31,147

² Included in "All other stations."

The slaughter figures in this group of cities are included in the figures above for "New York" and "All other stations" and are combined here to show total in the Greater New York district.

Inspection of lard at all establishments: 60,716,007 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 32,069,109 inspection pounds; sausage, 55,155,773 inspection pounds; oleomargarine, 9,444,165 inspection pounds.

Corresponding inspections for March 1934: Lard, 118,760,962 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 23,273,297 inspection pounds; sausage, 59,009,303 inspection pounds; oleomargarine, 7,997,476 inspection pounds.

(These totals of inspection pounds do not represent actual production, as the same product may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Corrections:

November 1934; compound and other substitutes should read 45,094,563 inspection pounds.	
December 1934; lard should read 113,992,178 inspection pounds, and sausage should read 57,485,559 inspection pounds.	
January 1935; sausage should read 62,115,461 inspection pounds.	

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS, MARCH 1935

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during March 1935 with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals

Country of origin	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Mexico.....	35,863	100	504	-----
Canada.....	15,333	132	69	-----
Channel Islands.....	49	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands (to Puerto Rico).....	301	24	18	2
Total:				
March 1935.....	51,546	256	591	2
March 1934.....	8,191	2	26	3
9 months ended—				
March 1935.....	126,054	311	2,157	22
March 1934.....	56,656	112	3,847	25

Imports of meats and meat food products

Country of origin	Fresh and refrigerated meats		Canned and cured	Other meat products	Total weight
	Beef	Other			
Argentina.....			3,305,487	3,827,289	7,132,776
Australia.....	23,192			230,188	253,380
Brazil.....			1,106,602	224,045	1,330,647
Canada.....	1,225,521	282,181	40,451	352,372	1,900,525
New Zealand.....	77,596			361,464	439,060
Paraguay.....				55,340	55,340
Uruguay.....			3,289,585	681,490	3,971,075
Other countries.....	24,017	131	275,842	25,505	325,495
Total:					
March 1935.....		1,350,326	282,312	8,017,967	15,408,298
March 1934.....		31,177	53,866	3,286,203	3,412,875
9 months ended—					
March 1935.....		2,232,164	675,896	48,244,751	18,732,715
March 1934.....		135,779	200,071	33,445,286	591,108
					69,885,526
					34,372,244

Condemned in March 1935: Beef, 127,030 pounds. Refused entry: Beef, 646 pounds.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, MARCH 1935

State or Territory	Tuberculin tests during month		Total to date				Inspector in charge	State official	
	Cattle tested	Cattle re-treated	Modified accredited counties	Once tested, free herds	Accredited herds	Herds under supervision			
Ala.....	36,052	47	No. P. ct.	42	120,381	308	120,689	R. E. Jackson.....	C. A. Cary, Auburn.
Ariz.....	18,137	88		1 7	10,653	3	10,763	F. L. Schneider.....	C. T. Guilfoyle, Phoenix.
Ark.....	157,117	109		36 48	150,741	3	150,821	S. H. Still.....	C. D. Stubbs, Little Rock.
Calif.....	73,765	12,072		7 12	34,704	77	41,021	W. E. Howe.....	C. U. Duckworth, Sacramento.
Colo.....	150,832	980		21 33	8,500	25	11,981	J. O. Wilson.....	R. M. Gow, Denver.
Conn.....	18,943	1,170		3 38	2,317	11,512	15,258	R. L. Smith.....	Edwin R. Dimock, Hartford.
Del.....	5,402	75		1 33	5,211	2,354	7,968	E. B. Simonds.....	Ralph C. Wilson, Dover.
D. C.	0	0		1 100	45	2	47	A. E. Wright.....	J. V. Knepp, Tallahassee.
Fla.....	32,153	6		59 88	36,421	76	42,701	T. W. Cole.....	T. M. Linder, Atlanta.
Ga.....	52,063	11		105 66	187,015	44	187,059	A. L. Hirleman.....	Thomas W. White, Boise.
Idaho.....	1,428	12		44 100	51,232	35	51,275	John T. Dallas.....	J. P. Stout, Springfield.
Ill.....	108,977	997		102 100	87,845	5,753	241,504	J. T. Lintner.....	J. L. Axby, Indianapolis.
Ind.....	16,042	66		90 100	182,541	1,155	187,397	H. Busman.....	H. A. Seidell, Des Moines.
Iowa.....	174,512	1,256		89 90	169,600	2,022	196,660	J. A. Barger.....	J. H. Mercer, Topeka.
Kans.....	137,753	878		74 71	167,868	601	168,959	N. L. Townsend.....	D. E. Westmorland, Frankfort.
Ky.....	6,809	14		120 100	163,621	29	163,637	W. F. Biles.....	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
La.....	3,226	34		0 0	2,457	7	2,805	W. A. McDonald.....	H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Maine.....	6,837	60		16 100	42,996	751	43,817	W. C. Dendinger.....	James B. George, Baltimore.
Md.....	21,039	181		6 26	25,472	14,447	49,317	E. B. Simonds.....	C. F. Riordan, Boston.
Mass.....	18,829	263		5 36	13,460	10,147	25,181	E. A. Crossman.....	C. H. Clark, Lansing.
Mich.....	40,735	88		83 100	206,539	59	206,961	T. S. Rich.....	C. E. Cotton, St. Paul.
Minn.....	143,972	490		87 100	193,685	2,422	197,371	W. J. Fretz.....	Charles E. O'Neal, Jackson.
Miss.....	68,720	35		23 28	87,288	14	87,362	H. Robbins.....	Hugh E. Curry, Jefferson City.
Mo.....	128,922	143		95 83	201,973	217	202,326	Ralph Graham.....	W. J. Butler, Helena.
Mont.....	16,475	19	1 29	52	50,962	93	51,095	J. W. Murdoch.....	J. S. Anderson, Lincoln.
Nebr.....	86,383	869		50 54	86,898	35	87,000	A. H. Francis.....	Edward Records, Reno.
Nev.....	2,238	2		17 100	3,437	4	3,441	R. A. Given.....	A. L. Felker, Concord.
N. H.....	22,175	89		10 100	1,914	15,606	17,531	E. A. Crossman.....	J. H. McNeil, Trenton.
N. J.....	20,597	214	1 5	24	6,566	13,753	20,899	J. R. Porteus.....	W. A. Naylor, Albuquerque.
N. Mex.....	30,007	62	13 42		21,052	8	24,409	F. L. Schneider.....	

1 Not including part of 2 counties.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, MARCH 1935—Continued

State or Territory	Tuberculin tests during month		Total to date				Inspector in charge	State official
	Cattle tested	Cattle re-accredited	Modified accredited counties	Once tested, free herds	Accredited herds	Herds under supervision		
	No.	P. ct.						
N. Y.—	224,712	11,659	32	52	28,273	111,026	155,369	H. B. Leonard—
N. C.—	2,063	6	100	100	256,325	234	256,559	A. A. Husman—
N. Dak.—	797	3	53	100	75,632	5,169	88,090	H. H. Cohenour—
Ohio—	85,204	251	88	100	253,500	417	255,600	A. J. De Fosset—
Oklahoma—	216,813	386	39	51	156,486	107	156,573	L. J. Allen—
Oreg.—	10,711	69	36	100	108,256	1,445	109,726	S. B. Foster—
Pa.—	54,938	2,937	56	81	17,066	8,684	181,287	T. E. Minne, Harrisburg City.
R. I.—	2,696	255	2	40	1,412	831	2,614	E. A. Crossman—
S. C.—	6,256	1	38	83	80,364	106	80,474	W. K. Lewis—
S. Dak.—	86,339	1,619	3	4	14,070	342	18,095	C. H. Hays—
Tenn.—	24,484	14	79	83	255,567	30	255,679	H. L. Fry—
Tex.—	165,735	54	66	26	141,940	127	151,453	H. L. Darby—
Utah—	4,981	34	29	100	50,034	127	50,327	F. E. Murray—
Vt.—	59,950	473	2	14	11,887	12,804	25,224	L. H. Adams—
Va.—	7,593	98	100	100	198,427	708	199,398	R. E. Brookbank—
Wash.—	28,771	199	39	100	70,665	49	72,992	J. C. Exline—
W. Va.—	4,056	12	55	100	112,345	573	114,153	H. M. Newton—
Wis.—	38,503	94	71	100	184,838	9,393	194,506	J. S. Healy—
Wyo.—	54,360	87	9	39	7,736	5	8,708	W. A. Sullivan—
Puerto Rico—	5,001	160	0	0	74	0	175	W. McPherson—
Hawaii—	5,911	87	0	0			141	Lewis Bilikam—
Total	2,690,074	38,828	2,119	69	4,348,271	233,739	4,994,457	

* Not including 95 towns.

SUMMARY OF BANG'S DISEASE WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, MARCH 1935¹

State	Agglutination blood tests completed during month		Results of agglutination blood tests during month					Herds under supervision	Cattle on waiting list		
	Herd	Cattle	Herd containing infection	Total cattle in herds	Reactors	Negative					
						Herd	Cattle				
Alabama—	54	3,556	46	3,204	572	8	352	233	2,916		
Arizona—	34	851	21	798	133	13	53	103	1,000		
Arkansas—	522	4,616	140	2,712	654	382	1,904	1,638	10,000		
Colorado—	5	463	4	429	56	1	34	10	478		
Connecticut—	26	666	18	481	115	8	185	86			
Delaware—	59	923	31	643	124	28	230	172			
Florida—	103	5,361	82	5,042	1,520	21	319	367			
Georgia—	87	3,437	35	2,511	472	52	926	286			
Idaho—	698	7,865	212	3,117	526	486	4,748	1,276			
Illinois—	547	11,326	356	8,048	2,132	191	3,278	1,482	20,700		
Indiana—	1,364	17,825	771	12,076	2,305	593	5,749	4,675	14,544		
Iowa—	625	11,502	383	8,631	2,012	242	2,871	3,601	140,000		
Kansas—	267	6,708	162	4,860	1,150	105	1,848	888	15,960		
Kentucky—	921	10,656	233	4,558	825	688	6,098	3,612	70,357		
Louisiana—	42	1,235	26	885	136	16	350	83	3,326		

¹ Officials in charge of Bang's disease work are the same as those listed in summary of tuberculosis-eradication work.

**SUMMARY OF BANG'S DISEASE WORK IN COOPERATION WITH
STATES, MARCH 1935—Continued**

State	Agglutination blood tests completed during month		Results of agglutination blood tests during month					Herds under supervision	Cattle on waiting list		
	Herds	Cattle	Herds containing infection	Total cattle in herds	Negative						
					Reactors	Herds	Cattle				
Maine.....	101	2,547	61	1,671	481	40	876	213	2,520		
Maryland.....	252	4,112	128	2,717	546	124	1,395	534	395		
Massachusetts.....	16	322	11	239	56	5	83	62	301		
Michigan.....	814	11,964	283	5,207	847	531	6,757	3,470	3,700		
Minnesota.....	4,009	57,136	1,422	25,799	5,178	2,587	31,347	21,366	85,000		
Mississippi.....	70	1,875	59	1,830	340	11	45	410	-----		
Missouri.....	1,355	17,961	455	8,610	1,584	900	9,351	2,299	43,098		
Montana.....	163	4,285	71	2,552	280	92	1,733	453	3,205		
Nebraska.....	333	5,276	161	3,220	796	172	2,056	773	13,874		
Nevada.....	116	1,981	50	1,339	126	66	642	666	1,118		
New Hampshire.....	39	995	16	369	57	23	626	218	1,125		
New Jersey.....	41	1,319	18	926	66	23	303	112	500		
New Mexico.....	61	1,309	24	777	89	37	532	177	1,500		
New York.....	170	3,496	101	2,393	377	69	1,103	603	3,628		
North Carolina.....	357	6,506	131	3,417	480	226	3,089	1,199	10,000		
North Dakota.....	646	9,388	119	2,172	535	527	7,216	1,481	-----		
Ohio.....	1,628	16,824	475	5,894	1,567	1,153	10,930	11,478	72,822		
Oklahoma.....	721	15,306	499	13,029	2,148	222	2,277	5,474	30,681		
Oregon.....	2,963	31,078	777	13,987	2,355	2,186	17,091	8,427	-----		
Pennsylvania.....	655	12,174	177	5,491	948	478	6,683	5,810	26,777		
Rhode Island.....	2	69	2	69	4	0	0	12	17		
South Carolina.....	120	2,767	45	1,963	136	75	804	370	3,407		
South Dakota.....	3	114	3	114	19	0	0	28	4,559		
Tennessee.....	374	8,658	191	5,425	1,027	183	3,233	864	4,825		
Texas.....	102	5,321	70	4,458	1,051	32	863	670	10,000		
Utah.....	44	1,933	27	1,769	226	17	164	1,847	3,000		
Vermont.....	47	1,534	26	1,194	139	21	340	158	761		
Virginia.....	1,344	12,249	306	5,070	815	1,038	7,179	5,049	3,120		
Washington.....	1,282	11,668	268	4,988	891	1,014	6,670	6,062	-----		
West Virginia.....	707	7,048	149	2,496	488	558	4,552	4,754	8,500		
Wisconsin.....	4,567	71,067	1,799	35,659	8,421	2,768	35,408	23,868	181,660		
Hawaii.....									597		
Total.....	28,456	415,252	10,444	222,819	44,805	18,012	192,433	127,419	798,971		

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED UNDER LICENSES, MARCH 1935

Anti-hog-cholera serum

Period	Hyperimmune blood cleared	Serum completed	Serum pasteurized	Serum released	Serum destroyed
March 1935.....	Cc	Cc	Cc	Cc	Cc
March 1934.....	39,323,384 93,756,972	30,340,947 78,983,114	23,948,449 71,761,377	63,392,775 59,090,113	171,216 337,538
9 months ended—					
March 1935.....	465,447,716	386,336,773	351,381,550	391,655,890	1,932,487
March 1934.....	791,750,502	687,671,055	588,943,059	680,281,912	3,814,309

Hog-cholera virus

Period	Produced			Destroyed	
	Simultaneous virus	Hyperimmunizing	Inoculating virus	Simultaneous	Hyperimmunizing
March 1935.....	Cc	Cc	Cc	Cc	Cc
March 1934.....	1,984,524 1,992,599	5,398,426 16,335,875	25,486 69,740	138,915 118,731	197,505 480,410
9 months ended—					
March 1935.....	26,230,010	68,493,949	295,130	1,325,528	1,866,103
March 1934.....	38,805,781	134,801,336	490,369	1,973,794	3,763,277

**BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED UNDER LICENSES, MARCH
1935—Continued**

Other biologics

Period	Aggressins	Antitoxins	Serum	Bacterins	Vaccines and viruses	Diagnos-tics
March 1935-----	Doses 728,411	Units 30,181,000	Doses 135,442	Doses 1,631,599	Doses 1,360,491	Doses 81,220
March 1934-----	990,475	23,063,000	122,484	1,373,539	942,057	286,905

INSPECTIONS AND TESTS IN THE PREPARATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS UNDER LICENSES, MARCH 1935

Period	Animal inspections	Animal rejections	Pigs inoculated	Hogs hypered	Tests supervised	
					Serum	Virus
March 1935-----	87,174	659	7,827	4,500	105	81
March 1934-----	218,593	1,748	17,607	13,838	258	108
9 months ended—						
March 1935-----	1,080,331	7,486	90,009	55,651	1,592	1,103
March 1934-----	1,966,581	16,222	157,966	106,661	2,971	1,997

LICENSES ISSUED FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, MARCH 1935

License no. 34 was issued March 13, 1935, to Peters Serum Co., South Second Street and Myers Avenue, Kansas City, Kans., and third floor, LaHines Building, 1611 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo. (mailing address: Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.), for: Polyvalent mixed bacterin (equine).

License no. 158 was issued March 1, 1935, to Globe Laboratories, Fostepco Heights, Fort Worth, Tex. (mailing address: P. O. Box 4145, Stockyards Station), for: Contagious-eethyma vaccine (sheep).

License no. 202 was issued March 13, 1935, to Colorado Springs Vaccine Laboratories, Inc., one-half mile north on the Denver Colorado Springs Highway, Colorado Springs, Colo., for: Blackleg bacterin.

License no. 204 was issued March 25, 1935, to The Gland-O-Lac Co., 4001 South Twenty-fourth Street, and Seventy-ninth and Military Avenue, Omaha, Nebr. (mailing address: 4001 South Twenty-fourth Street), for: Autogenous bacterin; avian mixed bacterin; fowl cholera-typhoid-paratyphoid bacterin; fowl-pox vaccine; infectious-laryngotracheitis vaccine, and pullorin.

LICENSES TERMINATED, MARCH 1935

Licenses no. 204, issued July 17, 1933, August 16, 1933, and March 2, 1934, to The Gland-O-Lac Co., 4225 Florence Boulevard, Omaha, Nebr., were terminated March 25, 1935, because of a change in location of the establishment.

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS

Penalties and fines have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the Bureau, as follows:

Livestock Quarantine Law

New York Central Railroad Co., interstate movement of infectious car without prior cleaning and disinfection under Bureau supervision (Ohio to Indiana), \$100 fine.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Docket no. 451.—In re *F. A. Mapes v. Pittsburgh Joint Stock Yards Co.*, Pittsburgh, Pa. On November 8, 1934, F. A. Mapes, representing the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board, filed a complaint against the Pittsburgh Joint Stock Yards Co., alleging that it was unfair for the respondent to make a yardage

charge of 33 cents per head on drought cattle, claiming that such charge was excessive and unreasonable, and that the regular posted tariff was sufficient to cover the handling of such cattle without making it necessary to file a special tariff for that purpose. A copy of the complaint was served on respondent on November 15, 1934, allowing it 15 days in which to answer. On November 24, 1934, respondent filed an answer denying the allegations of the complaint and alleging that the services required in handling shipments consigned to the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board at Pittsburgh were much greater than those regularly performed, and asked that the complaint be dismissed. A hearing was held at Pittsburgh on February 14, 1935, at which time both parties were represented by counsel. Both parties submitted the case upon the record made at the hearing and upon the written argument filed 15 days from the receipt of the transcript of the testimony given at the hearing. The Secretary on April 26, 1935, ordered the respondent to cease and desist from demanding or collecting for yardage on drought cattle heretofore or hereafter handled a rate in excess of 25 cents per head, and that supplement no. 11 to tariff no. 2, issued by respondent on September 26, 1934, be set aside and vacated.

Docket no. 455.—In re Harry Kennaley, Kansas City, Mo. On February 5, 1935, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that he had failed to execute and maintain a reasonable bond to suitable trustees to secure the performance of his obligations incurred as a market agency. On March 21, 1935, respondent admitted the truth of the matters and things alleged in the inquiry and waived a hearing thereon. On April 2, 1935, respondent was ordered to cease and desist from doing business as a market agency without executing and maintaining a reasonable bond, or without submitting some other form of indemnity which would afford substantially equivalent protection, and was suspended from registration as a market agency for 6 months with leave, however, during said period to apply for a revocation of this suspension upon satisfactory proof that he is then and there solvent.

Docket no. 460.—In re Bland Kirk, market agency and dealer, Maysville and other Kentucky markets. On February 25, 1935, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that he had failed to execute and maintain a reasonable bond or furnish any other indemnity which would afford equivalent protection. On April 2, 1935, respondent admitted the truth of the matters and things alleged and waived a hearing thereon, and on April 5 filed a bond with the Bureau of Animal Industry. On April 17, 1935, respondent was ordered to cease and desist from doing business as a market agency and dealer without executing and maintaining a reasonable bond to secure the performance of his obligations, or without submitting some other form of indemnity which would afford equivalent protection.

USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED AUTOMOBILES

The Act of March 3, 1933, provides that no appropriation shall be expended—

"For the maintenance, operation and repair of any Government-owned, motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment."

A case has recently come to light in which an employee was storing a Government-owned passenger-carrying car in the garage at his home and using it for transportation between his home and the Bureau station where his duties were performed; clearly an instance of the improper use of a Government-owned car.

The attention of all employees concerned is invited to the provision of law above quoted.

REPORTING ARRIVAL OR NONARRIVAL OF EMPLOYEES AT STATIONS

It is noted that a few officers in charge have been negligent about reporting the arrival or nonarrival of employees added to their forces. All officers in charge are directed to report promptly to the Washington office the arrival of new employees, also the return of employees who have been on leave without pay. Nonarrivals should be reported within 10 days at the most.

When an employee is transferred from one station to another without expense to the Bureau, care should be taken to see that any time absent from duty be charged as leave.

BORROWING MONEY FROM PERSONS CONNECTED WITH OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The following notice, which appeared in Service Announcements, May 15, 1911, is reprinted for the information of Bureau employees:

"The attention of the Bureau has been brought to a number of cases in which its employees have borrowed money from proprietors of or others connected with official establishments. On account of the apparent difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to whether such loans were made with ulterior intent, the Bureau has dealt with such cases as the circumstances have appeared to warrant. Hereafter, however, such cases will be turned over to the legal office with a view to having a court decide whether or not there has been an offense committed against the meat-inspection law. This action will involve the lender as well as the borrower. All persons to whom this warning applies will please take notice accordingly."

NOTICE CONCERNING USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Information has reached the Bureau concerning the wasteful use of electric lights at certain field stations occupying space in Government buildings. In one case the lights were left burning on bright days, when there was no one in the offices, and even when the employees left in the evening.

All employees of the Bureau are requested to assist in the prevention of any such waste and to help protect public property at their respective offices or stations. The same economies should be enforced at all Bureau quarters whether located in the field or at Washington, D. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU

[The Bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees but sends copies to officers in charge of stations and offices. These publications should be regarded as notification copies. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Farmers' Bulletin 1568 (slightly revised). Rabbit Parasites and Diseases. By Benjamin Schwartz, Zoological Division, and W. B. Shook, Pathological Division. P. 30, figs. 23.

Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 341. Regulations Governing the Sanitary Handling and Control of Hides, Skins, Fleshings, Hide Cuttings, Parings, Glue Stock, Hair, Wool, and Other Animal Byproducts, and Hay and Straw Offered for Entry into the United States. Revoking Amendment 2 and Amending Regulation 6 and 16. Effective December 31, 1934. P. 2.

Amendment 9 to B. A. I. Order 346. Declaring Names of Counties Placed in Modified Accredited Areas for Tuberculosis. Effective April 1, 1935. P. 1, mimeographed.

Stallion Enrollment and Horse-Breeding Suggestions. By S. R. Speelman, Animal Husbandry Division. P. 25, mimeographed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Chief: JOHN R. MOHLER.

Assistant Chief: A. W. MILLER.

Administrative Officer: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Chief Clerk: J. R. COHRAN.

Assistant to Chief: D. S. BURCH.

Animal Husbandry Division: H. C. MCPHEE, chief.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Division of Tick Eradication and Special Diseases: W. M. MACKELLAR, chief.

Division of Virus-Serum Control: D. I. SKIDMORE, chief.

Field Inspection Division: G. W. POPE, chief.

Meat Inspection Division: A. J. PISTOR, chief.

Packers and Stockyards Division: A. W. MILLER, chief.

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Tuberculosis Eradication Division: A. E. WIGHT, chief.

Zoological Division: MAURICE C. HALL, chief.

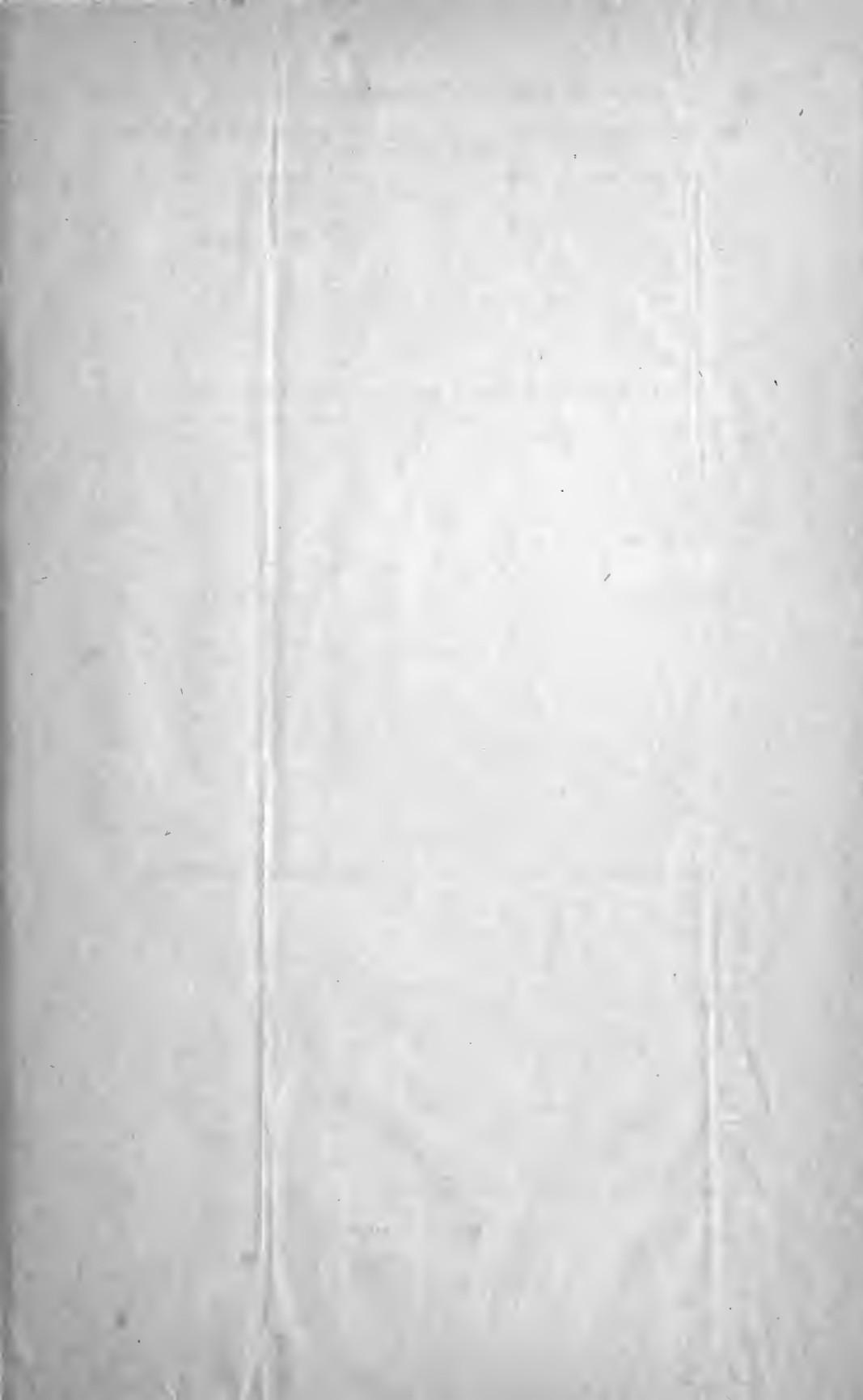
Experiment Station: W. E. COTTON, superintendent.

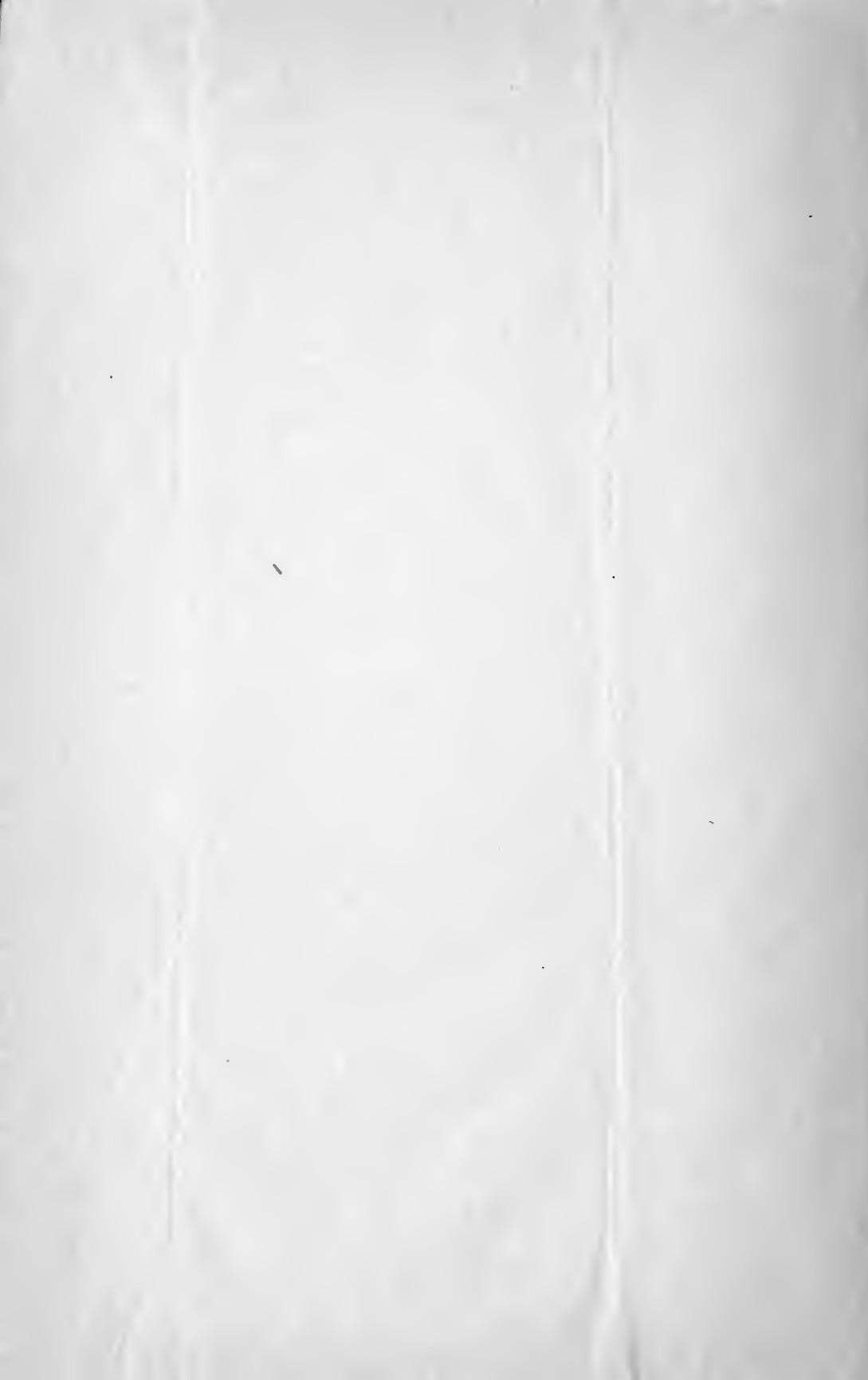
Accounts: GEORGE F. TUCKER, in charge.

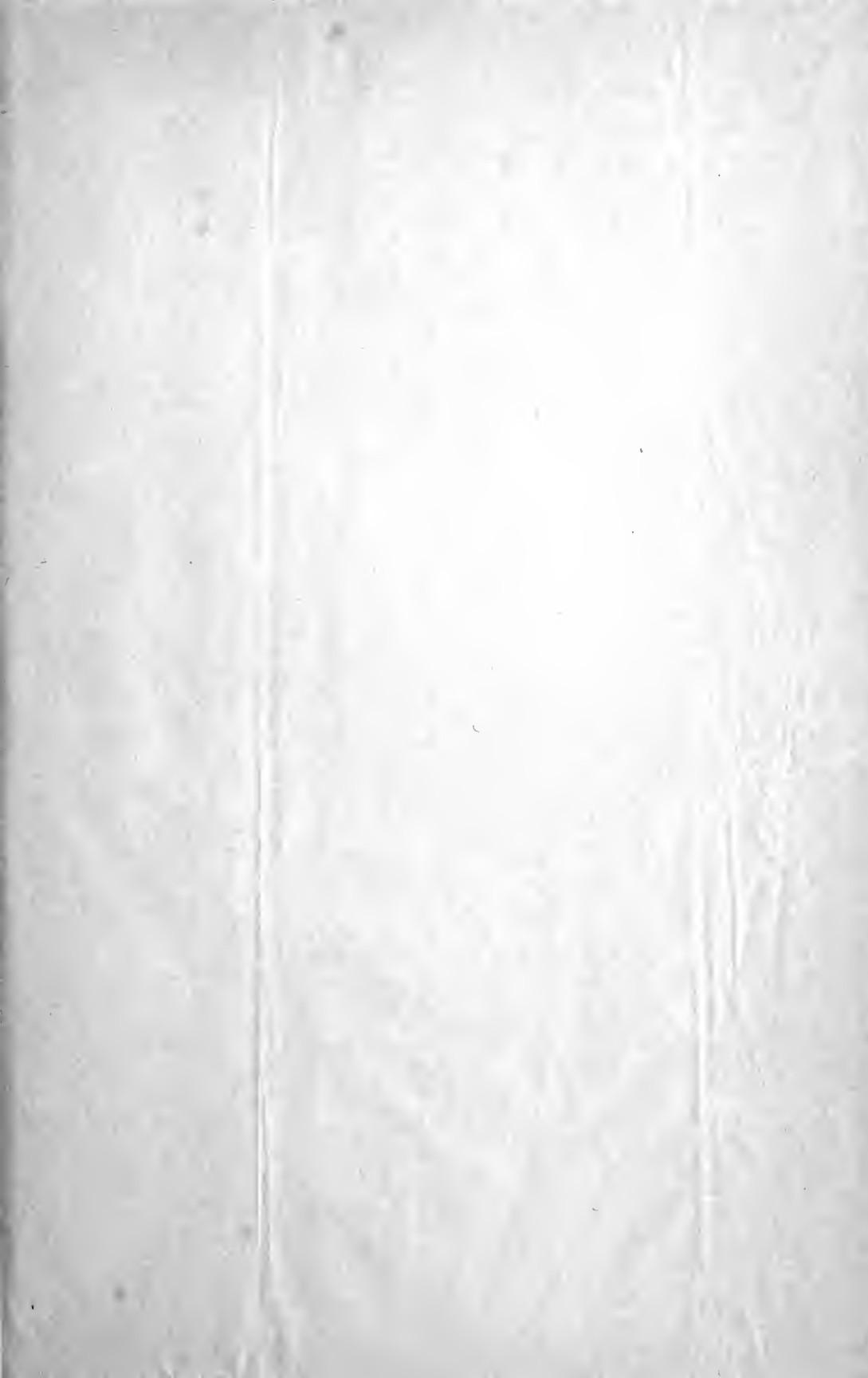
Personnel: GEORGE R. BROWN, in charge.

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